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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1869. NO. 52.

The Proceedings.

To meet the demand for the Proceedings of the Old and New School General Assemblies, as reported for the Commercial, the entire report of the several days' proceedings have been printed on a single sheet and will be furnished at five dollars a hundred copies, and will be ready at noon to-day. To insure delivery, orders should be left at the Counting Room of the Commercial promptly as the edition will be limited. Single Copies 5 cents.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE SCHOOLS UNITED!

"The Presbyterian Church of America."

Impressive Ceremonies---Eloquent Speeches.

Ordinance of the Last Supper--The Work Consummated---The Delegates Depart.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, November 12, 1869.

A large canvas roof of the western series was suspended over the pulpit. At the top of it were the inscriptions "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed," and "Let us go up at once and possess it for God." The Moderator, Dr. Jacobus, then offered the

OPENING PRAYER.

Great God, Thou adorable Son of God, Lamb of God, who hast taken away the sins of the world, Thou Holy Ghost, Teacher, Comforter, Strengthener of Thy people, bless us with the presence and power of Thy grace this morning. In a supreme day of holy interest to Thy Church. We beseech Thee, grant that it may be signalized by the manifestation and power of the Holy Ghost, sent down from Heaven, so that we may be rejoicing in the blessings also to be received the Atonement, and we will give God most high, Father, and Holy Ghost, one hallelujah, blessing and thanksgiving and honor and glory forever and ever. Amen.

The devotional exercises were closed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Lowry.

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

Dr. Hall reported another elder to assist in the administration of the elements this afternoon—Elder Belknap.

The minutes were read, and after some amendments adopted.

The Moderator announced the following Committee on Memorial Fund: Dr. Joun Hall, L.L.D., Hon. Wm. Strong, and Rev. T. S. Hastings.

The deputation from the New School body to announce the time of their Pentecostal service on the subject of the Re-union, was received.

The chairman, Dr. Aiken, made some remarks in reference to the fraternal feeling of the present assembly to the New School.

Mr. Moorhead—I am one, sir, of a Committee of three appointed by the other branch to wait upon this body and to report to you upon the results of the action of our Presbyteries on the subject of Re-union. As I may take it for granted, I suppose, that you would like to receive our report, I would beg leave to call on Dr. Humphrey, one of our Committee, to read an official statement from our stated clerk.

Dr. Humphrey read the following:

REPORT.

Report of the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America on the Answers of the Presbyteries to the Overture on the Reunion of the Old and New School Bodies.

The number of Presbyteries connected with the General Assembly is one hundred and seventy-one. Official responses have been received from every one of them. They have all answered in the affirmative. Of the affirmative answers of the Presbyteries of Albany, Wellsboro and the District of Columbia, a single negative vote was cast in each. Of the votes of one hundred and ten Presbyteries, the vote was unanimously affirmative. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ERWIN E. HAYDEN, Stated Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12, 1869.

The reading of the report was hailed with great applause.

THE RESPONSE.

The Moderator responded in these words: Dear brethren, our hearts have been prepared by the announcement of the singular unanimity which has prevailed (your body)—a unanimity, as we believe, approximating to the unanimity of the Church of Christ. Only three Presbyteries of all, in all parts of the land, and in all parts of the land, and in other lands, vote no to this proposition. Now, we believe, that in the time of what was predicted by the Evangelical Prophet. Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring Zion. Ask me not, I pray you, if I do not also in the line of what was predicted in the other communion, and I trust, prayed, "Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem; for the Lord has comforted his people, he has redeemed Jerusalem. The Lord bless us and keep us. The Lord lift up the light of his countenance upon us, and give us peace. (Applause.)

LAST RESOLUTION OFFERED BEFORE THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Henry Day, as Secretary of the Reunion Committee—I beg leave to offer the last resolution of this Assembly, as provided and ordered in the resolution which is now before us: That as the basis of reunion has been adopted by over two-thirds of the Presbyteries of each of the two General Assemblies, and by the act of binding force in the Assembly hereafter, The Reunion Committee has unanimously adopted. The result was received with applause.

Dr. Dickson—You must reverse the vote.

Dr. Hall—Those are opposed to the adoption of the resolution will rise.

None rose. (Laughter.)

The Moderator declared the vote to be unanimous.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Rogers—I move that the General Assembly be dissolved. My grandfather was the first Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in these United States, and as his grandson I rejoice to see now that this General Assembly be dissolved, and that a General Assembly be chosen in like manner, shall meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Thursday of May, 1870, and that Dr. Magie, in giving thanks to God, sir, as the grandson of our venerable brother deceased, be requested, I am prepared, as a member of this body, to second the motion which I now present before you, at the close of service.

The motion was passed.

CLOSING REMARKS.

By virtue of the authority delegated to me by the church, let this General Assembly be dissolved, and I do hereby dissolve it, and require another General Assembly to convene in the same manner, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Thursday of May, 1870, Anno Domini, in the First Presbyterian Church, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

CLOSING PRAYER.

The Moderator then led in prayer: Great God, Most High, Most Holy, seeing that all these things must be consecrated, what manner of person ought we to be, in all holy conversation and godliness, until the coming of the day of God. Nevertheless, we, according to Thy promise, do look for a new heaven and a new earth, full of all love and righteousness. And we think of this General Assembly and the Church of the first born, written in heaven, where we hope not only to have a personal fellowship with the fathers of the Old Testament, and with those who have gone to be with Christ, but with our families, who are among the redeemed. We would give thanks to Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in his blood, and hath made us as kings and priests. We beseech Thee to bless us and to grant a sweet communion with God and from the Lord Jesus Christ, that all those predictions of this Reunion, as transacted this day, shall make it a day truly memorable as the day of blessing upon the Church with which we are connected, and upon the whole church of Christ in the land, and upon the universal church, the Lord Jesus Christ in all the world. Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, and Thine be the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

BENEDICTION.

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with us all, forever. Amen.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

Dr. Rogers read the report of the Committee of Conference in regard to the details of the uniting together of the two Assemblies, which was published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, November 12th, 1869.

Assembly met at nine o'clock A. M. and opened with prayer by the Moderator as follows:

O Thou Great Head of the Church; by whom it was constituted, by whom it has ever been preserved, to whom it is dearer than the apple of Thine eye, Thou who hast built it upon a rock and hast declared that the world shall not prevail against it, we rejoice in Thy love over all the Church; we thank Thee for its organization, for its maintenance and transmission, and for the exceedingly precious promises with which it is encouraged. We thank Thee for the present providential prospects, and especially for the entreatmances and forgiveness under which we are permitted this morning to assemble. We bless Thee for the sleep by which we have been refreshed, for the means of grace and the precious influence of the Holy Spirit. We pray Thee let the presence of the Lord be manifest in all our present experience be the beginning of a new experience. Particularly do we pray Thee to pardon whatever may be sanctioned and delightful proceedings which we are anticipating during the present day. Take Thou charge of every mind and every heart, and do Thou rule every act and every word to the honor of Thy name and Thy cause, and may the glory of it in day be such as will give gladness to the hearts of all on earth and in heaven, and be followed by results of the blessedness of which there shall be no measure. Hear us, we entreat Thee, answer and save us. Pardon all our sins; we ask it in the name of Christ. Amen.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNION MEETING.

The Moderator announced that a deputation was present from the other Assembly, and if no objections were made it would be received to-day. The deputation consisted of Rev. Dr. Musgrave and Mr. Day. Dr. Musgrave said: I appear before you as a member of the other General Assembly in session in the First Church, to communicate to you specially the vote of our Presbyteries on the subject of reunion, which you have brought to a conclusion by the vote; the majority has been much more than two-thirds—the number required, and the votes of ten Presbyteries have been unanimous. The overture has been read, and not time to make a speech, and am not in condition to do it. I will therefore simply add that I never discharged any duty in my life with a greater pleasure. I have performed many duties during the course of my ministry, as my brethren say, in the delivery of the message of God, but I may say nothing has ever given me more gratitude and joy as this. I believe it has been brought about by the spirit and providence of God, and I firmly believe that it is in this form the best instituted by Him, that He will continue to guide and bless us, and make us a blessing to the whole land and our world.

Mr. Day read the certified vote of the Old school Presbyteries on the overture of reunion. The reading of the vote was greeted with applause.

Mr. Day said: Brethren, I trust that perhaps at this time we may be permitted to express some similar in character has gone forth from this assembly to the other branch of the church in our name, and that it is I trust being read there at this very moment. These two churches have been separated, and were united in the bond of God; and what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. (Applause.)

The Moderator—This General Assembly feel renewed within them the joy they experienced on being unofficially informed of the result of the vote, and they feel that they will be fully sympathize with you in your hopes for the future, and in the expression of the assurance that we are in full accord with them. (Applause.)

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Moderator then announced the following committees, as suggested by the Joint Committee on Reunion. Similar committees were appointed by the other body:

Committee on Reconstruction of Synods and Presbyteries and Change of Constitutional Rules, Messrs. Parker, Hodge, Hall, Johnson, Eddy, Elder Wilson and Burke.

Committee on Church Work and Progress—Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Wm. Strong, and Revs. Drs. Adams and Musgrave.

Committee on Home Missions—Drs. Adams and Kendall, Messrs. Dodge, Strong, Day, Belknap and Darrow.

Committee on Church Erection—Revs. George H. Lane, Ringwood and Taylor, and O. H. Lewis and Elder Hall.

Foreign Missions—Dr. Wilson, Dr. Booth, Rev. E. A. Hodge, Elder Belknap and Mr. Day.

Education—Drs. James P. Wilson, John C. Atterbury, D. R. Breed, Messrs. Strong, Dodge, Belknap and Hardy.

Publication—Drs. Humphrey, J. G. Butler, Dulles and Rev. Messrs. Brown and Kendall.

Church Extension—Drs. Hodge, Hatfield, H. Johnson and others Wm. Thaw and J. W. Reynolds.

The Standing Committees of the New School body were appointed to distribute the elements at the communion service in the afternoon, and Dr. Hall appointed Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Boynton, George W. Lane, Chancellor Haines and Elder Kingsley.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Mr. Dodge—The Committee of Arrangements have charged me to express their thanks to you in the matter of providing for the meeting this afternoon. They intended to get City Hall, but in order to secure it would have to be at an hour after the Old School members had all fallen into line, side by side with the New School members, a halt was ordered for a few minutes.

A large concourse of citizens, including hundreds of ladies, thronged the street, and the windows of the stores and dwellings in the vicinity of the church were filled with spectators.

The procession, after a few minutes delay, then started towards Fifth avenue, and as they passed along the ranks were cheered, and with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The procession numbered about a thousand persons, and many of the ladies were accompanied by their wives.

The following Marshals and Aids headed the column.

MARSHALS.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead,	John D. M'Cord,
William Rea,	Geo. H. Stuart.

AIDS.

Joseph Dilworth,	Wm. A. Herron,
Chas. J. Clarke,	David Robinson,
Robt. A. Clarke,	T. A. Cree.

The Moderators of the two Assemblies, Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., and Rev. F. H. Fowler, D.D., arm in arm, and the subordinate officers and members followed in procession, followed—preceding up Fifth avenue to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Sixth, and up Sixth to the Third Church.

The streets were thronged all along the route of procession, and at the Third Church an impromptu assemblage had collected in anticipation of the opening of the audience room.

When the head of the procession approached the church, the doors were thrown open, and the combined Assemblies entered the edifice aside.

The gallery had already been filled to overflowing, and a goodly number of vocalists occupied places about the organ. As the procession entered the audience rose and sang, to the good old tune "Lenox," the following stanzas of Charles Wesley:

Blow ye the trumpet, blow!
The gladly solemn sound;
Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound,
The year of jubilee has come;
Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.

Exalt the Lamb of God,
The sin-atoning Lamb;
Redemption, oh the blessed!
Through every land proclaim;
The year of jubilee has come;
Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.

Jesus, our great High Priest,
Has full atonement made;
Ye weary spirits, rest;
Ye mourning souls be glad;
The year of jubilee is come;
Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.

The officers of the respective Assemblies, and so many of the commissioners as could find room, were then invited to seats on the platform, which was soon filled to its utmost capacity.

The presence outside the church was immense, and in a few minutes we might almost limit it to seconds—the spacious audience chamber, including the aisles, was literally packed with men and women. Thousands more would fain have entered, but that was impossible.

SINGING.

After quiet had been restored the Moderator ordered the singing of the hymn commencing:

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

Dr. Jacobus said: These are the nuptials of the ethnic churches we rejoice. Then, I am sure, my brethren, that the Great Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Jesus Christ, officiates at the wedlock. In His name I will leave the session for the time being, and I trust that any person here present who knows of any reason just and sufficient why those parties may not be united, will now speak, or forever hold his peace. Great applause. And I say to the venerable father (Dr. Elliott in the Old School body) that I expect the appointment of the church I represent in the city of Philadelphia to put some of the fathers of the two yoke-fellow bodies together, to have their forces massed into one to move north, south, east and west, and I am not inclined to be superstitious, this seemsjo me to be significant.

Dr. Jacobus—In the name of God. Amen. When we met together on another platform, thirty-three years ago, we, unfortunately, a months ago, we looked with happy anticipation, and I trust with humble confidence, to this eventful hour. May we not say the more has come may we not add with all reverence the prayer of Simeon, that the son of Man may be glorified, and that these kernels of wheat that fall into the ground and die, die only that they may bring forth much fruit. The Presbyteries have spoken from Maine to California, from Oregon to Florida, from China to India, and they have sent up with such single and marvellous unanimity, as we believe, approximating to the unanimity of the Presbyteries of this branch of the church, and from the Synod of Canada, and it is reported that the basis has been approved by more than two-thirds of the Presbyteries of the other branch of the church; therefore we do now solemnly declare that it is done of God. (Applause.)

The paper was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

Dr. Adams—I now move you, Mr. Moderator, that this Assembly be dissolved in the usual form prescribed by our constitution.

Adopted unanimously.

The Moderator then read as follows: By virtue of the authority delegated to me by the Church, let this General Assembly be dissolved, and I do hereby dissolve it, and appoint another Assembly to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday in May, 1870. The Moderator then made the following

CLOSING PRAYER.

Our Father who art in Heaven, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whom we are reconciled, and in whom we are brought near to our hearts, how can we express the gratitude we feel for the favor Thou hast shown to our beloved Church during the whole period of its existence, and especially for the favor Thou hast shown to it in the previous united character, and in the several branches, and that they have been separated from each other; and now, O my God, to this favor Thou hast added. Thou hast, after so long a time, brought us together in the bonds of Christian love, and in the principle laid down in Malachi, I hope the last hundred dollars was contributed, and will prove mustard seed; from which a gigantic tree will grow, and the fowls of heaven be lodged with golden mites, that will bear five hundred dollars. Applause. This concluded the Parting Hymn of Zion, which was sung with easily collect the required sum, and we hope in the to-day, but upon all the churches under the care of the Presbyterian in a Foreign Field. Father that Thou wouldst bless, and wilt Thou bless us and make us a blessing, that we may be one female, all classes and conditions of men that compose our congregations.

For this cause, O God, will Thou send us Thy Holy Spirit as a spirit of penitence, that we may go to our homes and families, and to all our infirmities and our weaknesses. O God, save us from pride, from self-confidence; save us from believing in ourselves, and we pray Thee to bless the Presbyteries of the land and the rails put down and just now the rails is ready to be laid—is laid, and you hear the hammering. Applause. The cars are going. All the machinery at work to unite the Atlantic and Pacific by this great land, and the girdle of globe with a frail of light, life and glory. When we meet in the General Assembly of His church may perform its great work, and that we are renewedly Thine, and now be with us in the name of our redemption and thanksgiving to God. Let our hearts go out as one to the Lord Jesus Christ, and we heart draw to Him, that we may say "Nearer my Lord, nearer to Thy cross," and that the world and for our warfare here upon earth, and finally receive us into heaven, and we will give to the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God evermore. Amen.

The Moderator said, before proceeding further, a resolution would be offered.

Rev. Mr. Pumsley said he was requested to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a telegram announcing the union be sent to the Churches and Ireland, in the care of the Rev. Robert Buchanan, Glasgow.

Mr. Pumsley then moved that a committee be appointed to communicate with the telegram, the committee to consist of George H. Stuart, Rev. John Hall and Hon. Wm. Strong, George W. Lane, Chancellor Haines and Rev. Dr. Boynton.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Mr. Dodge—The Committee of Arrangements have charged me to express their thanks to you in the matter of providing for the meeting this afternoon. They intended to get City Hall, but in order to secure it would have to be at an hour after the Old School members had all fallen into line, side by side with the New School members, a halt was ordered for a few minutes.

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When the head of the procession approached the church, the doors were thrown open, and the combined Assemblies entered the edifice aside.

The gallery had already been filled to overflowing, and a goodly number of vocalists occupied places about the organ. As the procession entered the audience rose and sang, to the tune named in the resolution should be increased to five millions. The church was able to raise that amount, and he hoped a combined effort would be made to that end.

A motion was made to amend the resolution so as to make the thank offering which was to be raised $5,000,000 instead of $1,000,000.

ADDRESS OF DR. HALL.

Brother Moderators, Fathers and Brethren: I rise with much satisfaction to second the motion which has been made, in its amended form, for the word "one" in the resolution substituting the word "five." [Applause.] On the personal side of this august transaction in which we are permitted to take our part to-day, there is nothing, if there had been anything left for me to say. I was not in the dissention, and I have not shared in any of the feeling incident to that disunion; and practically, to me personally, the reunion happily effected to-day will make no very great change. I shall not venerate Dr. Adams, my neighbor, any more than I have hitherto done; and I shall not love my neighbor, Howard Crosby, any more than I have done in the years past. But it will be a great additional comfort to my life. It will save me a great deal of trouble in explaining to inquiring friends the ground upon which I have distinguished myself from the ground upon which I stood. And it will also be a great enjoyment in my life to think that there is brotherly love between my brothers in the ministry and myself no kind of separation. [Applause.]

I must, therefore, speak of the public aspects of this transaction. The Church of the Lord Jesus Christ is here before us. She is entitled to a monopoly of our supreme and reverent regard to-day. We are to-day here as one united Presbyterian Church, by the blessing of God, in a free land; in a free and blessed church in a united land. [Applause.]

Fathers and brethren, let us honor our head; let us honor the Holy Spirit, and we shall be the means of communicating the life-giving force of God, throughout this broad land; let us honor the Word of God, and He will enable us to be the Church of the future. Many mentous questions are now being raised. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ we can authoritatively answer these questions. There are to be questions upon the government and administration of the church. We are not bound to be controversial; and I suppose we should not be distinctive in any degree, but we shall throw some light upon that question. At this moment the whole land is not so dear to us, is perled all over this land. The Methodists, I see, are not been accustomed, ignored, and the multitude in some places, imitating the example of those of olden times, have "Away with it." And when it is brought before our eyes, and it is found that the church is not upon the ground of political policy, there is a work to be done in the heart of America—to teach men "to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." [Applause.]

From the immense material resources of this land there is a strong tendency to materialism. It seems to be a very little thing to say and to do, but there is another sense in which we can take the word Standard, and that is as the symbol of our faith and polity. It is the profession of our church. It is something that we don't look to establish, but something which we are to bear forward in the name of Jesus Christ. We have been familiar with these designations—Old School and New School—for many years. Well, it has occurred to me that the only way we can combine these terms is just to transpose one letter, and instead of O put S, and instead of S put N, and you have SONS—sons of the church; sons of the one church—the Presbyterian Church; sons of God, and if some, then all; heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ." That blue banner of the Presbyterian Church, which has been borne in the times of strife over the hills and the heathers of Scotland; let us take it in our hands, now chartered with new armorial bearings—learning, liberality, piety, charity, magnanimity—and let us bear it on, in the name of God, in the great work which is given us to do as a Church. I was very much struck with that beautiful reference to the symbolism of banners which, as we were singing, was made the figure a little further. A brother said to me this morning that he hoped that this was the last occasion he would ever see of this sort. I hope not, for I hope that we will see many more of the same sort. When the Ohio is formed just below Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny and I call the rivers that flow into it. But you have the Kanawha, and the Wabash and the Tennessee, and all flow together and become one. Now, sir, I believe that in the future more branches of the Presbyterian Church will come with us. I cannot forget our brethren of the South, and our brethren of the West in their dispersions and divisions, and we expect that there will be flowings together and communications

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

IN confirmation of the news published yesterday morning in regard to the negotiations for the annexation of San Domingo, we have intelligence that a war steamer sailed from New York for that island on Wednesday, that she was loaded with heavy ordnance for coast fortifications, and that she will take on board a considerable force of troops now stationed at Dry Tortugas. The steamer carries three American Commissioners, who will take final possession of Samana Bay, as an American naval station. Possibly the occupation of this important point is all there is, in reality, to the rumors of the annexation of the entire island of San Domingo. A foothold will do for the present.

AT THE opening of the Corps Legislatif, on the 26th instant, it is reported from Paris, that very propositions for reform will be submitted to the Deputies. One of the most important will be the election of Mayors of Municipalities by the people instead of their appointment by the Emperor. This will be a concession of local self-government, new to the French, but of the greatest importance in mitigating the evils of imperialism and centralization. Among the other reforms which will be submitted, with the approval of the Government, will be the abolition of the stamp duty on political newspapers; the repeal of the law which authorizes "dangerous" persons to be arrested and transported to the colonies without trial; and finally, free elementary schools. France seems to be awakening to a new life; but how long will it last?

THE declination of the Circuit Judgeship tendered Mr. DURANT, of New Orleans, by President GRANT, on the ground of the inadequacy of the salary, will probably have some effect, in connection with other circumstances of a like character, in securing a revision of judicial salaries. It is idle to expect that lawyers in the prime of life will abandon the active practice of their profession for a judicial position when by so doing they sacrifice half their income. In the Federal judgeships the people of the whole country have a direct interest, in securing not only the highest character, but the greatest legal learning and experience. Here in Pittsburgh, we are interested in the character of the federal judiciary in New Orleans, for our citizens are often parties to suits pending in the United States Courts in that city. Hence this question is not a local one, but affects the people of the whole country. United States Judges should be paid, if not the large amounts many of them would realize at the bar, at least a sum that, taken in connection with the permanence of the position, would make it a desirable one to the ablest lawyers of the nation. This is notoriously not the case at the present time, and is involves a species of economy that would be promptly rejected by all enlightened businessmen.

WE ask the attention of our readers to the article in our columns this morning on the *Steel Difficulty*, written by Col. JAMES M. COOPER, pointing out the fraudulent practices and *modus operandi* of the English steel makers, by false invoices and undervaluations, for the purpose of escaping the proper duties intended to be levied upon their shipments of steel to the United States.

We are glad to learn that our authorities are at last resolved to put a stop to these frauds, and that hereafter the tariff on steel will not be evaded or perverted to the injury of the country. The discouragement of this important branch of manufacturing industry in this country.

It will be remembered that Secretary MCCULLOCH, although not in favor of protection, officially announced to Congress that he believed the revenues from imports were defrauded by undervaluations not less than 20 per cent. Here then is substantial proof of the truth of his conviction so far as steel is concerned, but no remedy was applied until the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BOUTWELL, took the matter in hand.

This steel disclosure will do very well for a probe, but the dissecting knife should be fully employed in laying bare the villainies that are regularly and systematically perpetrated through our Custom Houses, upon the revenues, by false weights, measures, and undervaluations, and frauds in drawbacks, under the very noses, and too often with the concurrence of the officials themselves. Certain frauds in drawbacks are now undergoing examination at the New York Custom House, and a number of officials are implicated, the amount reaching by estimate as large a sum as $10,000,000.

We sincerely hope the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector GRINNELL will make thorough work, and not weary until they have fathomed the utmost depths of the reeking mass of corruption, and cleaned and swept out the Augean stable, known as the New York Custom House.

THE UNION OF THE SCHOOLS.

In our paper to-day an event is announced which may perhaps excite diverse feelings in different persons—but of which it is not easy to exaggerate the importance. After several years of discussion and negotiation with reference to the union of the Old School Presbyterian Church and the New School Presbyterian Church have become a single organized body.

Much of our paper, during the last three days, has been devoted to a report of the proceedings of the two Assemblies now merged in one. We do not feel that any apology is needed for such an appropriation of our columns. Lord MACAULAY in one of his essays points to the fact that histories of England are found in which no mention is made of the rise of Methodism, as an evidence of the miserable way in which history has sometimes been written. A history now written in the spirit indicated by Macaulay would be sought most with few readers. But, even at the present day, there are people making no slight pretensions to intelligence, who sneer at the mention of the operations of the great religious organizations as if unworthy of the attention of enlightened people. Though sometimes seen on the faces of grave and leading men, an emptier sneer never curled the lip of dandy or fribble. In fact, one of the grand intellectual results of thought and inquiry in our age, is the abundant recognition of the influence of the religious element in history and in actual life. And in this country particularly, where no state religion exists, either the statesman, the politician, or the journalist who fails to watch and study the movements of the extensive religious bodies of the country and the principles by which they are governed, is a poor pretender, whatever his dignity or influence may be.

In our attention to these proceedings we have been moved by no sentiment of sect or party, but purely by consideration of the weight of opinion, feeling and energy involved in them.

This union of the two chief Presbyterian Churches is an historical event intensely interesting to several millions of people even now. From the nature of Presbyterian polity, the discussions and acts of its highest judicatory are the subjects of earnest thought and discussion to the laity as well as to the clergy. Hence the conferences held and the resolutions, and especially the act of union, passed by these Pittsburgh Assemblies will for weeks and months be talked about in thousands of households, and in innumerable social meetings all over the land, from the farthest east to the farthest west; nor will a few months exhaust the subject. There is nothing absurd in the anticipation that, many centuries hence, the act of yesterday may appear in history, as the first event of what the Germans call world-historical import, in which our smoky city had any immediate share.

We have already taken care to inform our readers of the causes which led to the disruption of the church. A disinterested inquirer could hardly fail to discover how large an influence was exercised by the promulgation of modern ideas in bringing about that event. What may be denominated the modern spirit was also effectively present. A portion of the church—the more powerful portion of it—not ignorant of these ideas, or exempt from this spirit, was controlled by doctrinal traditions and by conscientious devotion to the letter of the confession offered so steadfast an opposition to the innovations that division became unavoidable and was actually accomplished. Each party was thus left to itself, to cultivate and develope its peculiar life and character. The result was what might have been predicted. Both parties had the same high aims, and both professed to walk by the same standards. One party, however, insisted upon a liberal and the other upon a strict construction of these articles of faith and government. All contradiction and opposition having been withdrawn by the separation, candor revived in each and established it to see what was good in the other, while the general spirit of the time tended like an atmosphere around both.

Not many years after the disruption, members of each division began to suspect that the other was perhaps not so very wrong after all. It began to be said among the Old School that the New School was, maybe, orthodox enough—while the New School began to admire the stern rigor with which their antagonists had stood by those venerable symbols which bore the impress of so many conflicts and had been consecrated to them by the blood of so many confessors. Another influence seems to have acted upon the New School, making them willing for reunion. Two voluntary societies, with different forms of government, cannot get on well together. New Schoolism, in a sense, gave up her connection with an old historical church for the sake of securing their real or supposed rights to a number of congregational and semi-congregational churches. The two orders then naturally came into still closer union. Their greeting after the disruption must have been affectionate in the extreme. But we believe we only tell the truth when we say that the friendship did not continue long. Offense was frequently given and taken on each side, and the New School at length became more disgusted with its protege than the Old School had ever an opportunity of being.

Then as to the Old School, the younger generation of ministers, while in the main true to the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, are believed to claim in their interpretation a greater freedom than was deemed legitimate by their predecessors.

Thus, partly as the result of circumstances, and partly as the unconscious outcome of the time—the two ecclesiastical bodies became nearly one in spirit and character. This we suppose to be generally true. Some, perhaps a considerable number in each church, would rather have retained their separate organizations. But none felt strongly enough on the subject to care to offer resistance to the general desire of union.

With an origin of this longing for unity beyond the domain of human motives we are not concerned. Some of the motives which may have have operated in this case are so obvious as to be patent to all eyes.

We can mention only one or two of them. One may reasonably suppose that the rapid and vigorous growth of opinions of the same type in Christianity—may have prompted these bodies to combine their organizations in order to present a more imposing front to the enemy. Another motive doubtless was to do something to remove one reproach of a tendency injurious to christianity—which is the great number of its subdivisions. The multitudinous forms of Presbyterianism in particular are distinguished by differences so slight that the mere specification of some of them provokes a smile of derision. Then, we may without any want of charity assume that denominational ambition had some influence in bringing about the union.

As to the effects of this consummation much might be said—but we cannot dwell on the subject. We desire, however, to emphasize the fact that the combination of so vigorous and energetic a body as the *New* School with the Old School must unavoidably produce an organization somewhat different from either of the former churches. The name New School seems to indicate—what indeed its history shows it to possess—a certain sympathy with the progress of ideas. Controversies may soon arise within the United church—polemic natures may show themselves in that sort of warfare. But we may reasonably feel confident that the energies of the church will be directed, not to the defense of a mild Calvinism, towards the amelioration of the condition of the human race.

THE UNION OF THE OHIO RIVER AND LAKE ERIE.

A Favorable Response From Philadelphia—The Advantages to That City.

The Philadelphia *North American* refers favorably to the proposed enlargement of the Erie canal. "It would," says that paper, "give Philadelphia an interest in the trade of the lakes far greater than she now possesses, and it would immensely increase the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by making Pittsburgh practically the head of lake navigation, as well as of the river trade of the West. On the other hand it would open a direct water route from St. Louis to Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the bay and river of St. Lawrence, and in that time St. Louis could ship provisions direct to Europe, as Chicago has done." The article concludes as follows:

"Originally this canal was built by the state of Pennsylvania, at a cost of nearly four millions of dollars, and when we were overwhelmed by the weight of our financial embarrassments, we sold it, and very wisely, we transferred it to a company that now owns in each of the states it serves. Recently the Pittsburgh Commercial, an intimation that legislation would be invoked to purchase the canal, and, as far as Harrisburg, though of what kind is not stated, that the object would be to make eventually some kind of reconstruction, and it is undoubtedly the duty of the state to afford to all our citizens the best facilities, notwithstanding that we long since abandoned that policy in despair.

"The work undertaken in that era of improvement is now in the hands of the people upon whom it was forced by circumstances, and it may well be questioned whether without further assistance they can save it. The state did the work at a time when no private corporation had the means, and it is now called upon to aid. But there is no lack of either now, and with such a prospect of success as the present and future seem to open, there ought to be no sort of difficulty in raising by our own means all that is necessary to complete the work. All that is needed is that more of every subscription and supplies should be paid out of the local resources of the interior, to which Pittsburgh must attend.

"The saving of seven millions of dollars, which represents the amount involved in the claim for "commutation to officers' servants," may be set down to the credit of Controller Brodhead, of the Treasury Department. The claim rested on the forced construction of a law of 1866, which raised the pay of private soldiers. An officer, by an act passed half a century ago, is allowed for each servant in whom his rank entitles him, the pay, rations and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof. When, in 1866, the private's pay was increased, it was specially provided that the increase should not apply to the officers' servants; but when, in 1866, the pay was again increased this exception was not repeated, it not being thought necessary. It was on this omission that the claim was founded. Of course it had not the shadow of equity to support it, and now the Supreme Court decides it has not the slightest of law. Controller Brodhead deserves a monument, and it is gratifying to know that the policy of the head of the Government is impressing itself on all subordinates. Honesty and retrenchment are becoming the rule from the tide waters up, or to speak more correctly, from the White House down.

LAST YEAR, it will be remembered, not only were the principal facts in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury anticipated in the reports of his subordinate officers, but the ones discussed were afterwards elaborated in the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, so that, between the two, the Secretary's report on the finances was scarcely read at all. It was understood that Mr. BOUTWELL, more mindful of the dignity and importance of his office, would endeavor to rectify this practice, but it must be confessed that so far he has not been entirely successful. He is fully aware of its mischievous tendency, and will spare no pains to put an end to it.

The New York *Sun*, to show its sincerity in advocating the election of Mr. Greeley, offers the following copy of a receipted bill in its possession:

New York Sun. To New York Tribune, Dr.
For advertising the popular rally for Horace Greeley, in three times, six per line.....$2.50
Received payment.
W. M. DAVIS,
For the Tribune Association.

The *Sun* thinks that this beats the story of the man who accepted a present of a barrel filled with beer from a brewer, and then sold the empty barrel back to him for a shilling.

THE Jewish Rabbinical Convention at Philadelphia last week resolved that "the dissolution of marriage is of full validity in the eyes of Judaism if the judicial documents furnish evidence that both parties have consented thereto." It so happens that in all reliable tribunals the "mutual consent" of the parties to a libel for divorce is considered an exceedingly suspicious circumstance, and one that in no manner helps on the granting of the decree. Divorces by "mutual consent" would be a most intolerable and demoralizing social nuisance.

The Southern Hotel, in New York, formerly the La Fayette, being rebuilt, at a cost of $1,400,000, and will be, with the exception of the Grand Hotel, Paris, the largest one in the world. The building is to be eight stories in height, both on the Mercer street and Broadway sides, and surmounted with three gothic towers. There will be 600 rooms—300 of which will be divided up into parlors. This will be the finest hotel in the country, either St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, or Metropolitan Hotels can boast of.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will be very equally divided politically. The Chicago *Tribune's* latest figuring shows 43 Republicans, 41 Democrats, and one member in doubt. One of the Republican delegates was elected by one majority. There are a number of independent delegates chosen, belonging to both parties, and they will keep down anything like rabid partisanship.

THE STEEL DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Free Trade League, having secured the co-operation and support of all the daily newspapers of New York, with the notable and noble exception of the *Tribune*, are now evidently applying their artillery against the one at least of the weekly papers of that city, hitherto one of the warmest advocates in the interests of Protection. I refer to the *Iron Age*, which, in its late issues, and owing especially to that of the twenty-first of October, assumes a neutral ground, in the pending "Steel controversy," but with a very decided leaning towards the English steel manufacturers. The editor of the *Iron Age* knows very well that I would not willingly do him the least injustice, but no dispassionate reader can fail to perceive a remarkable change of tone in that paper, unfavorable to the American steel manufacturers.

The editor says, "We do not hold ourselves responsible for statements and views given on other authority than our own. We cannot take upon ourselves to decide the merits of the controversy until both sides are fully heard." So far the facts are held pretty evenly, but in another place, the *Iron Age* contains a brief article from the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, headed, "Steel Frauds," followed by two columns of reples from English steel manufacturers, viz: Sanderson Brothers & Co., Jessop & Sons, Francis Hobson & Son, and one other, who, the editor says, "is a gentleman, whose name we could add weight to it, did not his modesty lead him to withhold it." We think here is conclusive evidence of the "leaning" of the *Iron Age*, but perhaps the animus of its present attitude is to be found in its advertising columns, which appear to be liberally patronized by the foreign manufacturers of steel, as well as by our own. In pursuing the history of the "steel difficulty" the reader should be aware that it is a controversy between the United States Treasury Department and Manufacturers. The former charges of fraud upon the revenue by undervaluations, enabling the manufacturing importer to pass his commodity through our custom Houses at less than one-half the duty. The latter, the steel Manufacturers, but was solely brought about by well founded suspicions on the part of our authorities, that the revenues were systematically defrauded by undervaluations. It was not until after Mr. Farwell's report report was made, and the REVELATIONS therein became known to the American steel makers, that they waited upon Mr. Secretary Boutwell, and urged upon him, in the presence of the attorney of the other parties, the rigid enforcement of the laws, to protect them from the unequal fraudulent practices of their foreign competitors, in avoiding the payment of the proper duties imposed by the existing tariff. This the Secretary of the Treasury promises shall be done in future, and the shark's, is *consigned* to their branch houses or agencies in all our principal seaports; and it is these consignments, sold by the agents of the foreign houses, pay the duties, and sell it to the American merchants or consumers. All their talk about wholesale prices in England for the American market is the baldest humbug. Their American customers all make their purchases here, in our coin or currency, and those purchases are at various in quantity, as they can possibly be in England, and are always sold to their English or Continental trade.

It is just here, that the difficulty occurs, in the temptation afforded the English manufacturer, to under value his steel below its just wholesale market price in England, for the purpose of passing it through the American Custom Houses at a lower rate of duty, than it would pay, if entered at the real wholesale price in England.

These importations of steel are mostly stored in our bonded warehouses, our Government obligingly carrying it for the importer or manufacturer for a year, on the payment of the gold premium is low enough to tempt him to remove it.

From the Sheffield standpoint, and according to the estimate of the modest writer for the *Iron Age*, it may seem to be "arbitrary and high handed" for the United States to set a watch upon these re-cognizing manufacturers, in order to guard the revenues, and to give our own manufacturers such protection as the law allows; but we of the latter persuasion "can't see it," and hope our efforts will persevere in compelling a strict compliance with the tariff in its letter and spirit.

The present tariff provides for a duty of 2½ cents ℔ lb, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, on steel valued at above 11 cents ℔ lb—on steel valued at above 7 cents and not above 11 cents ℔ lb, 2, 3 cents ℔ lb duty, and on steel valued at 7 cents ℔ lb or less, 2½ cents ℔ lb duty.

Now the object of this law was to place all cast steel, known as best cast steel, and of course all the better grades in the highest class for duty. All the other lower grades of cast steel were intended to be included in the second class—duty three cents per pound; and all common steel, other than cast steel, to belong to the first or lowest class, at two and a quarter cents per pound duty.

Our ingenious competitors have so adjusted the prices upon their consignments to their own houses in this country, as to bring the bulk of their best qualities into the second class, and their second quality into the first or lowest class. This shrewd device was so successful in frustrating the intention of the law, that a new and simpler classification was prepared by the undersigned, and submitted to the judgment of the committee of Ways and Means, and adopted in the three last tariff bills before Congress, viz: that of the House of Representatives,—the Senate Bill,—and the bill prepared by Hon. David A. Wells, all of which as is well known failed by lapse of time, after an affirmative vote on the House Bill. In all these bills, a specific rate of duty was provided on all puddled or blistered steel, and on all steel of other than cast or shear steel; another specific rate was fixed on all cast and shear steel valued at seven cents per pound or less; and a still higher specific rate, and ten per cent. advalorem, on all steel valued at above seven cents per pound on the foreign invoice. This classification, it is believed, would have effectually barred the way to any further evasion under valuations. The *Iron Age* correspondents,—gives the prices of "first-class firms" for Americn, "of cast steel at 24c.@28c. 30s. and 32s. per cwt., averaging 28s. 9d., subject to ten per cent. discount." The dutiable value of each of these rates, would be respectively 9 7-16 cents, 9 9-10 cents, 10 4-10 cents, and 10 5-8 cents on the 2 cent rate of duty "on which could come in at the 2 cent rate of duty "on alisteel valued at above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per pound." But suppose the invoice cost had been 30s. per cwt, a little less than 25 cents per cwt, additional cost. The duty, in that case, would have been 8S 4l per ton, or nearly 2½ cents per pound more, on which if charged at 32s. per cwt. To contrivet them of under valuation, we have every one of these honorable steel manufacturers on the record over their own signatures, quoting their wholesale prices for the London and Sheffield markets, and for the continent, at from 56 to 62½ per cwt., 2¼ to 3 per cent. discount. These quotations were obtained by the "*deceptletters*" of which they complain so bitterly, the answers to which are models of a pure English mercantile style of composition, with a sharp eye to business.

But these gentlemen now all agree that they are willing to sell their steel in England at the prices charged in their invoices to their agents in this country. After being detected by the United States revenue agent and Consul, how could they say anything else? This is an afterthought and a mere subterfuge to enable them to escape the consequences of their "*conspiracy*" to defraud our Government of its just revenues upon imported steel, and to discourage its manufacture in this country.

Let it be understood that this controversy is not of our seeking. The American manufacturers considered the subject of the alleged frauds in very good hands; but as our competitors have chosen "to rush into print," and to assail us publicly, we accept the issue made by them, and are perfectly willing to discuss their complicity, while we have no desire to do them any injustice. But that we are not at liberty to publish as yet, the details of the investigation of the so-called *Steel Frauds*, we could exhibit it evidence sufficient to convict before any court and jury in the land.

The position of our high toned and lordly competitors, reminds one very much of the Hibernian, who was being tried for some grave offense against the majesty of the law, and who was assured by the kind hearted judge of the court, in his charge to the jury, that

"Justice! yer Honor," quoth Pat, "Bedad, an' that's just the very thing I don't want, at all, at all."

I cannot conclude without some notice of the graphic and *courteous* letter of the agent of Francis Hobson & Son. It seems, from his own showing, that his house was one of those who threw the weight of their influence and his untiring energy in the scale of the Union. He made an address at the Cooper Institute in favor of sustaining the Government, and during the war was employed in a confidential mission to Europe.

Mr. Walker's great characteristic as a public man and lawyer, was his untiring energy in the pursuit of any given object. He was a prolific and forcible writer on political subjects, and eminently successful as a practitioner in the Federal and State Courts. He leaves behind him an honorable reputation. He was a delightful worker, and accomplished great results.

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CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, stirring for the good reputation we have earned for our Strictly Pure White Lead, misled by our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our written signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with sunken our "guarantee" on the *end* of the keg, in addition to the *Red Label* on the *side* of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY. Its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS AND COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. MWF

OBITUARY.

Robert J. Walker.

Robert J. Walker died at his residence in Washington at early hour on Thursday morning. For nearly fifty years he has occupied a prominent place in the politics of the country, and although at times a devoted partisan, his unswerving fidelity to the Union has never been questioned. Mr. Walker was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1801. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and two years later, when only twenty years of age, located in Pittsburgh and commenced the practice of law. While a resident here, Mr. Walker became prominent in the politics of the State, by getting up a meeting favorable to the nomination of General Jackson for President. This, he always claimed, was the first mention of Gen Jackson's name in connection with the Presidency that had been made in any quarter. In 1826 Mr. Walker removed from Pittsburgh to Natchez, Miss., where he soon acquired an extensive law practice and took an influential position as a Democratic politician. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1836, and soon after his entrance into that body came in collision with Mr. Clay on the famous distribution question. Mr. Walker was a power in the Van Buren administration; he influenced Tyler to veto the Bank Bill, and prompted the measures leading to the annexation of Texas. He is credited since then as the author of the so-called *Steel Frauds*, by combinations as should say, which led to the defeat of Van Buren at the Baltimore Convention of 1844, and the nomination of Mr. Polk. When the latter came into office Mr. Walker was made Secretary of the Treasury. His administration of the finances during the war was able and energetic. He is not so kindly remembered, however, in his positive declaration, in the matter of the Tariff and in a report in favor of free trade that was received with delight by the British House of Lords. At the close of the Polk administration Mr. Walker reclaimed the practice of law before the Supreme Court, taking up his residence in Washington. With the exception of a brief period of serving as Governor of Kansas, after Mr. Buchanan's election, his last public office was the Mission to Russia from the Treasury Department in 1868.

In the contest of 1860 Mr. Walker was a warm supporter of Judge Douglas, but when the issue of war was made up he threw the weight of his great influence and his untiring energy in the scale of the Union. He made an address at the Cooper Institute, meeting in zeal in favor of sustaining the Government, and during the war was employed in a confidential mission to Europe.

Mr. Walker's great characteristic as a public man and lawyer, was his untiring energy in the pursuit of any given object. He was a prolific and forcible writer on political subjects, and eminently successful as a practitioner in the Federal and State Courts. He leaves behind him an honorable reputation. He was a delightful worker, and accomplished great results.

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I have on hand a complete assortment of MECHANICS' TOOLS of a superior quality, embracing Tools for Carpenters, Tinners, Planes, Saws, Blacksmiths, Gas Fitters and Carpenters. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

CUTLERY, CUTLERY.

Housekeepers and families desirous of replenishing their Knives and Forks, can find a full assortment of Knives and Forks, either single or in sets, with Ivory, Rubber or Common Handles. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

RAZORS, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY,

Ground and Repaired in the Best Manner, at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD STREET.

Stamps, Brands and Seal Presses.

I am now prepared to make to order and at short notice, Steel Stamps, Brands, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. Specimens can be seen at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD STREET.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 Gold Bonds

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. Bailey Tang & Co., 54 Cliff street, New York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one half completed, starting at Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

The Company is incorporated by First Mortgage for 110 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,216 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets with maps, and full details, sent free on application to our

AGENTS IN PITTSBURGH,

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,

NO. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS.

R. H. ELIAS'

GRAND

DISTRIBUTION

OF

$98,000 Worth

OF

Diamonds, Watches,

Jewelry, Silverware and Store Fixtures.

Tickets One Dollar Each,

Which includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, Nov. 13.

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express.

Address all communications to

R. H. ELIAS,

P. O. BOX 1,212,

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED—A man in each town and city to manufacture and sell WEATHER STRIPS and RUBBER MOULDINGS. PATENT RIGHTS FREE TO ALL. From $10 to $120 worth needed upon every building; from 300 to 500 per cent. profit. Send your address upon stamped envelope, for full particulars and prices of Materials, ready to be put together, to

REA BRADSTREET,

Box 2165, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1870,

Received by the undersigned. Only ONE DOLLAR. December (1869) Number given GRATIS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,

143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c.

For sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,

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Catalogues mailed free on application.

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gent's D. B. Reefing Jackets;
Gent's Walking and Promenade Suits;
Youths' English Walking Suits;
Youths' Dress Suits;
Youths' Overcoats;
Boys' Dress and School Suits;
Boys' Harney and Metropolitan Suits;
Boys' Overcoats, at all prices.

CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI, PRINCE IMPERIAL, SHERIDAN, CLARENDON,

And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Overcoats in the Greatest Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 FIFTH AVENUE and 47 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,

121 WOOD STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING,

FOR

Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods

Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT ONE SIDE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.

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ws

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

Books! Books! Books!

DELEGATES

And others attending the meeting of the OLD AND NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES, will find at our Store,

193 LIBERTY STREET,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS AND SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE

Presbyterian Publishing Committee, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Carter, Scribner, and other Publishing Houses.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CORPORATION TAXATION.

For Sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 12, 1869.

Whilst the local money market continues in the very close condition which we have before frequently noticed of late in this column, there are many persons who think that much of the stringency is due to the excessive cautiousness of banks and private lenders. Were this the fact, it would afford some mitigation to the evils which it has produced. We are inclined to think otherwise. The demand for the past fortnight or more for loans has been very heavy and urgent, and coming from a class which has heretofore been a source of supply to the market, it is more sensibly felt. The speculative demand springing up at a time when the wants of legitimate branches for the use of money are so urgent in their houses, it augments largely the number of applicants for loans. It is thought by many well informed parties that the present month and the ending one of the year will witness still greater stringency, and those who may need money during this period had better make their arrangements as soon as possible for the needful supply.

—There is nothing new to note in Government bonds to-day. They are without any material fluctuation in prices.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
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1881, 5-20s	115¼	115¼	115
1864, 5-20s	113¼	113¼	113¼
1865, 5-20s, old	113¼	113¼	113¼
1865, 5-20s, new	113¼	113¼	113¼
1867, 5-20s	113¼	113¼	113¼
1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	130½	130¾	130¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	130¾	130¾	130¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾		
U. S. Bonds, '62	115¼	115¼	115¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, new iss.	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107¼	107¼		

—The closing of the Stock market to-day in New York was decidedly bearish. Since the formal re-uniting of the Erie and Vanderbilt stake, it has caused a decline instead of stimulating higher prices. A New York correspondent noticed that the common routine of business in the Stock Exchange was pleasantly varied by a mock unveiling of the Vanderbilt statue—a mimic counterpart of the ceremonies being enacted at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The performance came off in the gallery of the Long Room, and was attended with comic illustrations of the ancient feints in the Commodore's character in his career. The Railroad King was represented by a gaunt member of the board, draped in a sheet, and standing erect, with a "white hat" put in the right hand labelled 26, representing the well-fed year of New York Central. When the unveiling of the statue a masked face was discovered, to every one's astonishment but the Commodore's personal chums. Choruses were sung by a body of ten choristers in full dress, the verses finding consolation for every line of the song; and speeches were made dwelling upon the virtues of water, as a stimulant to the value of railroad stocks. The whole was an amusing illustration of the jolly propensities of the brokers, and of a new form in which to convey a grave moral.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 12, 1869.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York Central	192	192½	192½	192	192½	192½
Erie	27½	28	28	27½	27½	27½
Hudson River						
Harlem						
Reading	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago and Northwestern	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island						
St. Paul	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Toledo and Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Western Union Telegraph	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
Memphis Union Express						
Gold	130½	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	192	192½	½	
Erie	28	27½		½
Hudson River	156	157½	1½	
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	97	96¾		¼
Mich. Central				
Mich. Southern	89½	89¾	¼	
Illinois Central	137	137		
Cleve. and Pitts.	91½	91½		
Chicago and North.	73½	73½		
do preferred	84½	84½		
Tol. and Wabash	49½	49½		
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	89½	89½		
Chicago and Alton	117	117		
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½		
Western Un. Tel.	33½	33½		
Pacific Mail	98	98		
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells, Fargo Express	41	41		
American U. S. Ex.	58	58		
United States Ex.	49	49		
Merch. U. Express	37	37		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented at the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the list regularly dealt in at same terms as New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 12, 1869.

There is a fair demand for most of the staple articles of produce and general merchandise, but prices have undergone but little change since our last report. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—We quote sales of fair to good at 8@9c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts are good, but prices continue to be fully sustained at $2 bbl @ $3 barrel for good to choice. Some extra barrels are sold in a retail way at a shade higher. Inferior and common dull and nominal at prices.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet and dull, and prices are nominal. We quote old sugar cured hams at 20@22c; shoulders at 16@17c; plain sides 18c. Dried beef 22@23c. Lard in tierces 18@19c; lard in buckets 19@20c ₱ lb, and mess pork $32 75 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel for old small white. But few new beans are yet on the market.

BUTTER—Good to very extra roll butter is rather dull at 30@32c ₱ lb, and solid packed 28@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CANDLES—Demand light and prices nominally the same as last quoted, viz: 15@16c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $1@3 25 for fair to choice.

CHEESE—Sales at 21 @22c ₱ pound.

CIDER—We quote at 7 @8c ₱ bbl as to quality and size of barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb, and dried peaches—new are not offered and enquired for and dull at 9@10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 30@32c extra at 26@28c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market well supplied and dull at $2 @ $2 05 ₱ lbs, for good to very choice.

FLOUR—Prices continue to range against us at 5@10c ₱ barrel for good to choice. Many country wagons in retail way they command about 50c ₱ barrel over quotations and are scarce on account of the cold weather and fair sleighing. Jobbing prices are as follows: Extra, $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel, and Baltimores $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and market firm at 65@71c for No. 1 goose feathers, and prime quality $1 ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and in the trade at $1 90 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 05 on account for tax; low proof rectified at $1 15; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old $2 25, and one Monongahela, three years old $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@5 00 ₱ gallon.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $1 ₱ bbl.

SEED—Flax seed is scarce and held firm at $2 00 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive and nominal at $6 00@6 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market dull and prices seem as if they would go lower, as holders seem inclined to realize. The inquiry is confined entirely to choice and well-known brands. We quote nominally all red winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. Good spring is dull at $6 00@6 25. Other grades are entirely nominal in price and not quotable.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 50@4 75 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain of any kind. We quote red winter wheat nominal at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bush, but very little selling above the latter figure. White wheat commands some 5@8c ₱ bushel more than red. Oats are in fair receipt and on the track of wagons dull at 60@65c ₱ bush. Rye is dull and nominal, ranging all the way from 90@95c ₱ bush as to quality. No corn corn is offering at present writing at Pittsburgh dull. Choice old car corn sells on the track at 90@95, and in exceptional very choice commands more. Barley is nominally $1 @1 25 for good to choice, and $1 20@1 40 for extra and Canadian.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MORNING, November 13, 1869.

The market yesterday was very firm all day, both for crude and refined, but the market was quiet, but few transactions were made. Refined November was firmly held at 28½@28¾c, and December at 28¾@29c. Crude at 17½ spot; 18@18½c November, and 16½@16¾c December. Only sale reported was 1,000 bbls refined November at 37½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 12—Closing oil (11)—Petroleum market for refined very quiet for New York and Philadelphia, with only a moderate business without general activity. Crude nominal, with little disposition to work off stock at close. Prices shade lower on sales 1,000 bbls here December delivery at 34½c; November delivery at 34¾c; 42 gravity landed—20 bbls sold at 29½c. Philadelphia delivery transacts nothing. Crude sales refined December 35c; 1,000 bbls do 34½c, closing at 34½; also 1,000 bbls do November 34½@35c.

NEW YORK, November 13—Petroleum dull, but firm at 28½@29c; refined for this month 35½@35¾c; crude 16½@16¾c; refined for March quiet; prices safe as yesterday; but little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 12, 11 A. M.—Market firm with a fair demand at 30c.

LIVERPOOL, November 12—Market opens quiet but firm; nominally 30 @30 6d. We can ignore quotations.

OIL CITY, PA., November 12, 11:00 A. M.—56 20 on 60 bbls; 56 bbls nearby nominal.

ROUSSVILLE, November 12—Market rather quiet but firm; offering and selling at 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12—Market is firm and quiet and coming from a close which has heretofore been a source of supply to the market, it is more sensibly felt. The speculative demand springing up at a time when the wants of legitimate branches for the use of money are so urgent in their houses, it augments largely the number of applicants for loans. It is thought by many well informed parties that the present month and the ending one of the year will witness still greater stringency, and those who may need money during this period had better make their arrangements as soon as possible for the needful supply.

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Fort Wayne	89½	89½		
Chicago and Alton	117	117		
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½		
Western Un. Tel.	33½	33½		
Pacific Mail	98	98		
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells, Fargo Express	41	41		
American U. S. Ex.	58	58		
United States Ex.	49	49		
Merch. U. Express	37	37		

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LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $1 ₱ bbl.

SEED—Flax seed is scarce and held firm at $2 00 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive and nominal at $6 00@6 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market dull and prices seem as if they would go lower, as holders seem inclined to realize. The inquiry is confined entirely to choice and well-known brands. We quote nominally all red winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. Good spring is dull at $6 00@6 25. Other grades are entirely nominal in price and not quotable.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 50@4 75 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain of any kind. We quote red winter wheat nominal at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bush, but very little selling above the latter figure. White wheat commands some 5@8c ₱ bushel more than red. Oats are in fair receipt and on the track of wagons dull at 60@65c ₱ bush. Rye is dull and nominal, ranging all the way from 90@95c ₱ bush as to quality. No corn corn is offering at present writing at Pittsburgh dull. Choice old car corn sells on the track at 90@95, and in exceptional very choice commands more. Barley is nominally $1 @1 25 for good to choice, and $1 20@1 40 for extra and Canadian.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MORNING, November 13, 1869.

The market yesterday was very firm all day, both for crude and refined, but the market was quiet, but few transactions were made. Refined November was firmly held at 28½@28¾c, and December at 28¾@29c. Crude at 17½ spot; 18@18½c November, and 16½@16¾c December. Only sale reported was 1,000 bbls refined November at 37½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 12—Closing oil (11)—Petroleum market for refined very quiet for New York and Philadelphia, with only a moderate business without general activity. Crude nominal, with little disposition to work off stock at close. Prices shade lower on sales 1,000 bbls here December delivery at 34½c; November delivery at 34¾c; 42 gravity landed—20 bbls sold at 29½c. Philadelphia delivery transacts nothing. Crude sales refined December 35c; 1,000 bbls do 34½c, closing at 34½; also 1,000 bbls do November 34½@35c.

NEW YORK, November 13—Petroleum dull, but firm at 28½@28¾c; refined for this month 35½@35¾c; crude 16½@16¾c; refined for March quiet; prices safe as yesterday; but little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 12, 11 A. M.—Market firm with a fair demand at 30c.

LIVERPOOL, November 12—Market opens quiet but firm; nominally 30 @30 6d. We can ignore quotations.

OIL CITY, PA., November 12, 11:00 A. M.—56 20 on 60 bbls; 56 bbls nearby nominal.

ROUSSVILLE, November 12—Market rather quiet but firm; offering and selling at 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12—Market is firm and quiet and coming from a close which has heretofore been a source of supply to the market, it is more sensibly felt. The speculative demand springing up at a time when the wants of legitimate branches for the use of money are so urgent in their houses, it augments largely the number of applicants for loans. It is thought by many well informed parties that the present month and the ending one of the year will witness still greater stringency, and those who may need money during this period had better make their arrangements as soon as possible for the needful supply.

—There is nothing new to note in Government bonds to-day. They are without any material fluctuation in prices.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾
1881, 5-20s	115¼	115¼	115
1864, 5-20s	113¼	113¼	113¼
1865, 5-20s, old	113¼	113¼	113¼
1865, 5-20s, new	113¼	113¼	113¼
1867, 5-20s	113¼	113¼	113¼
1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	130½	130¾	130¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	130¾	130¾	130¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾		
U. S. Bonds, '62	115¼	115¼	115¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, new iss.	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¼	113¼	113¼		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107¼	107¼		

—The closing of the Stock market to-day in New York was decidedly bearish. Since the formal re-uniting of the Erie and Vanderbilt stake, it has caused a decline instead of stimulating higher prices. A New York correspondent noticed that the common routine of business in the Stock Exchange was pleasantly varied by a mock unveiling of the Vanderbilt statue—a mimic counterpart of the ceremonies being enacted at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The performance came off in the gallery of the Long Room, and was attended with comic illustrations of the ancient feints in the Commodore's character in his career. The Railroad King was represented by a gaunt member of the board, draped in a sheet, and standing erect, with a "white hat" put in the right hand labelled 26, representing the well-fed year of New York Central. When the unveiling of the statue a masked face was discovered, to every one's astonishment but the Commodore's personal chums. Choruses were sung by a body of ten choristers in full dress, the verses finding consolation for every line of the song; and speeches were made dwelling upon the virtues of water, as a stimulant to the value of railroad stocks. The whole was an amusing illustration of the jolly propensities of the brokers, and of a new form in which to convey a grave moral.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 12, 1869.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York Central	192	192½	192½	192	192½	192½
Erie	27½	28	28	27½	27½	27½
Hudson River						
Harlem						
Reading	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago and Northwestern	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island						
St. Paul	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Toledo and Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Western Union Telegraph	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
Memphis Union Express						
Gold	130½	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	192	192½	½	
Erie	28	27½		½
Hudson River	156	157½	1½	
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	97	96¾		¼
Mich. Central				
Mich. Southern	89½	89¾	¼	
Illinois Central	137	137		
Cleve. and Pitts.	91½	91½		
Chicago and North.	73½	73½		
do preferred	84½	84½		
Tol. and Wabash	49½	49½		
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	89½	89½		
Chicago and Alton	117	117		
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½		
Western Un. Tel.	33½	33½		
Pacific Mail	98	98		
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells, Fargo Express	41	41		
American U. S. Ex.	58	58		
United States Ex.	49	49		
Merch. U. Express	37	37		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented at the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the list regularly dealt in at same terms as New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 12, 1869.

There is a fair demand for most of the staple articles of produce and general merchandise, but prices have undergone but little change since our last report. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—We quote sales of fair to good at 8@9c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts are good, but prices continue to be fully sustained at $2 bbl @ $3 barrel for good to choice. Some extra barrels are sold in a retail way at a shade higher. Inferior and common dull and nominal at prices.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet and dull, and prices are nominal. We quote old sugar cured hams at 20@22c; shoulders at 16@17c; plain sides 18c. Dried beef 22@23c. Lard in tierces 18@19c; lard in buckets 19@20c ₱ lb, and mess pork $32 75 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel for old small white. But few new beans are yet on the market.

BUTTER—Good to very extra roll butter is rather dull at 30@32c ₱ lb, and solid packed 28@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CANDLES—Demand light and prices nominally the same as last quoted, viz: 15@16c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $1@3 25 for fair to choice.

CHEESE—Sales at 21 @22c ₱ pound.

CIDER—We quote at 7 @8c ₱ bbl as to quality and size of barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb, and dried peaches—new are not offered and enquired for and dull at 9@10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 30@32c extra at 26@28c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market well supplied and dull at $2 @ $2 05 ₱ lbs, for good to very choice.

FLOUR—Prices continue to range against us at 5@10c ₱ barrel for good to choice. Many country wagons in retail way they command about 50c ₱ barrel over quotations and are scarce on account of the cold weather and fair sleighing. Jobbing prices are as follows: Extra, $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel, and Baltimores $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and market firm at 65@71c for No. 1 goose feathers, and prime quality $1 ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and in the trade at $1 90 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 05 on account for tax; low proof rectified at $1 15; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old $2 25, and one Monongahela, three years old $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@5 00 ₱ gallon.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $1 ₱ bbl.

SEED—Flax seed is scarce and held firm at $2 00 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive and nominal at $6 00@6 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market dull and prices seem as if they would go lower, as holders seem inclined to realize. The inquiry is confined entirely to choice and well-known brands. We quote nominally all red winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. Good spring is dull at $6 00@6 25. Other grades are entirely nominal in price and not quotable.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 50@4 75 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain of any kind. We quote red winter wheat nominal at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bush, but very little selling above the latter figure. White wheat commands some 5@8c ₱ bushel more than red. Oats are in fair receipt and on the track of wagons dull at 60@65c ₱ bush. Rye is dull and nominal, ranging all the way from 90

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Storms on the Mediterranean—Vessel Loaded with Petroleum Burned at Dantzig—Ledru-Rollin Refuses to Return to Paris—Louis Blanc Nominated for the Corps Legislatif—Saxony in favor of the Abolition of Capital Punishment—Pastoral Letter from Bishop Dupanloup—He Approves the Action of the Folds Conference—Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Peabody in London—An Heir to the Throne of Italy.

Personal.

MADRID, November 12.—The Duchess of Genoa is opposed to the candidature of the Duke of Aosta.

Vessel Burned.

BERLIN, November 12.—The Bremen bark Cupido, with petroleum from New York to Dantzig, was burned to the water's edge at the latter city yesterday, where she had just arrived. Loss heavy.

Storms on the Mediterranean.

PARIS, November 12.—The steamer Light, yesterday recorded as lost in the Mediterranean, was no Englishman. Three days of heavy weather have prevailed in the Mediterranean, and it is feared many disasters have occurred.

Queen Victoria and Mr. Peabody.

LONDON, November 11.—Queen Victoria had invited the late George Peabody to visit her at Windsor, just immediately prior to the approach of the illness of which he died. Had her Majesty would have been present at his bedside had not the sudden termination of his disease by death prevented.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, November 12.—Advices from Alexandria state that the great bed of rock at the entrance of Port Said, Lamadie, recently dive miles south of Port said, which has hitherto been a hindrance to dredging will be entirely removed in one month. The depth of the channel, which is eighty feet wide, is eight feet at present. The convoy at the opening ceremonies on the 17th inst. will consist of eighty ships. Notwithstanding this favorable news the underwriters still show a tendency decline to insure vessels bound through the canal.

Ledru-Rollin—Louis Blanc.

PARIS, November 12.—Ledru-Rollin refuses to return to Paris though he has withdrawn from the candidature for the Corps Legislatif. A deputation of citizens has returned from London, with acceptance by Louis Blanc of a nomination to the Corps Legislatif from Paris. In place of both Ledru-Rollin. The latter, however, insists on maintaining his candidature, and has published an address, which is rejected by all the Paris journals.

Pastoral Letter from Bishop Dupanloup.

PARIS, November 12.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, has issued a pastoral letter expressing approval of the proceedings of the Folds Conference, but declaring in advance that he will submit to the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, whatever they may be. It is reported that the Pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris, logued November 7th, opposing the adoption of the dogma of Papal Infallibility will, on Sunday, was issued.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

DRESDEN, November 12.—The Saxon House of Deputies have unanimously resolved that the Government should endeavor to bring about the abolition of capital punishment throughout North Germany.

Funeral Obsequies of George Peabody

LONDON, November 12.—The obsequies of the late George Peabody took place this afternoon. The funeral procession formed at the mansion of Sir Curtis Lampson, in Katon square, the residence of the deceased. It consisted of the hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were Governor C. Cushman, Her Majesty's private secretary, General the Queen; Mr. Motley, Minister of the United States, Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation; Freeman H. Morse, American Consul at London; Samuel Sturges and J. S. Morgan, Esq. Following the procession were the carriages of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampson, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the High sheriffs of London and of counties of Middlesex and Surrey, the Duchess of Somerset, Marquis of Townshend, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts, and many others. The funeral cortege passed slowly through the streets, which were lined with silent crowds of spectators, to Westminster Abbey. The venerable structure was completely filled with people, who had been admitted by tickets, and was all dressed in mourning. The inner coffin was placed in the centre aisle of the interior was only relieved by the chilly decorations of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Standing near the coffin was the banner which was brought in, were Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Thomas Hiltney, the officiating minister; Dr. George Howard Day, and Mr. John Bright. A flood of sunshine poured through the windows of the choir at the moment the procession entered the building. The coffin, which was placed on the bier at the head of the choir, was plain and unornamented, and covered with black cloth. On the lid was a silver plate with an inscription giving simply the name of deceased and the place and date of his birth and death. The coffin was then read by the Archdeacon of Westminster. As soon as the ceremony within the church was over the procession formed again, and advanced through the open entrance, where a large military grave had been prepared, and an excavation ten to three feet deep had been made, the sides of which grave were lined with black drapery. After the body was deposited, and will remain until it is transported to America. Lord John Thynne read the remainder of the burial service. At the head of the grave, right, stood the mourners, including the American Minister, and on the left were General Grey, Mr. Childs, etc. Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, the High sheriffs, and the clergy of Westminster and St. Paul's. The solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assembly. Many present shed tears during the choral service, which included the singing of the anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." After the coffin had been lowered into the grave, a floral cross was placed upon it. This act was witnessed in profound silence, and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed around the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased. The Bishop of London will preach the funeral sermon Sunday.

Kelley, the Fenian.

DUBLIN, November 12.—The *Irish Times* asserts that it has proof that Kelley, the Fenian leader, who was rescued at Manchester, was the man who died recently at a hospital in this city, under the name of Mardon, and whose identity was doubtful.

Liverpool Races.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—The Liverpool Autumn cup was won by Col. J. Harvey's Victor.

A Son and Heir.

NAPLES, November 12.—Princess Margherita, wife of the Crown Prince Humbert, has given birth to a son.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, November 12.—The steamship Scotia arrived and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 12, Evening.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾. American securities firm; five-twenty bonds of 1862, 86; 1865, 85¾; 1867, 86; 10-40s, 75. Erie, 20¾. Illinois Central, 96. Atlantic and Great Western 26¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 11.—Bourse quiet; rentes 71 francs 45 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Cotton—Sales of the week 80,000 bales, including 10,000 for export, and 4,000 for speculation. Stock in port, 400,000 bales, including 210,000 American. Stock afloat, 240,000 bales, including 130,000 American. Stock of Surats, 200,000 bales, of which 150,000 are American. Market today easier but closed steady. Uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 12½d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Manchester market heavy.

Breadstuffs—Receipts of wheat for three days 50,000 centals, including 30,000 from the United States, California white wheat, 10s. red western, No. 2 do., 9s. 6d.; white do. 10s. Western flour 29s. 6d. Corn—mixed 29s. 3d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 36s.

Pork 110s. 6d. Beef 90s. Bacon 59s. Lard 71s. Cheese 60s. 6d. Spirits petroleum 1s. 1d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 12.—Tallow 40s. 6d. to 40s. 9d. Linseed oil 29s. 3d. Turpentine 34s.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, November 12.—Bonds quiet at 89¾. FRANKFORT, November 13.—5s closed quiet at 89@89¾.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, November 12.—Petroleum quiet at 66½ francs.

ANTWERP, November 12.—The petroleum market closed flat; quotations nominal.

BREMEN, November 12.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, November 12.—Petroleum flat.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 12.—Cotton quiet; afloat 120 centimes.

HAVRE, November 12.—Cotton closed quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1869.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The entire Custom House frauds are estimated at 600,000. They were committed during 1868-7 and '8. The principal offender has not yet been arrested, but his name is withheld. It appears that a few weeks ago W. J. Kerr and Wm. H. Whitmeld were arrested on a charge of being engaged in frauds. Kerr made a statement implicating Blatchford, Romaine, Muldoon and three brokers named Cuddwell. The District Attorney demanded documentary evidence against the men from the Treasury department, and Judge Taney the papers were brought in. The guilt of Blatchford depends upon the genuineness of his initials upon checks drawn in favor of Muldoon. The examination of Muldoon was adjourned till to-morrow, owing to the absence of District Attorney Pierrepont.

A NEW WINTER TIME TABLE

Will be adopted on Monday next on the Central and Hudson railroad. A slower rate of speed has been arranged, to insure greater safety and regularity.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The new Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Folger, was busy today arranging the securities. He enters on his duties probably on Monday.

THE ERIE SHAKEMEN.

It is reported the Erie officials have reinstated the old brakemen and discharged the men at the same time according to their demands.

SUICIDE AVERTED.

A man supposed to be Lafayette Pelton, implicated in the burglary at Mayfield, Chautauqua county, committed some time ago, was trapped in a saloon last night, and arrested after a struggle. His desire to commit suicide, saying his name was John Chandler, which he was confirmed by several detectives, but there was such a miracle for the police to effect, that the capture of the burglar that he was justify sent off to Mayfield.

INSANITY.

An Hungarian was committed today on the certificate of three insane, found in a clothing store in house No. 7 Canal Twenty-eighth st. at present occupied.

STRIKE OF CLOTHING STORE CLERKS.

One of the largest clothing houses in the city have attempted to defeat compliance with the regulations of the Clothing Cutters' Union, to pay all cutters 30 per week. The result will probably be a strike. The number of cutters in the city is estimated at 2,000, many of whom about eight hundred are society men.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 12—10 o'clock.

At the open board in the afternoon the market is quiet, quiet, wheat is still dull and weak, and prices are rather lost half, crossing firm. Corn dull at one-quarter cent decline. Nothing doing in other grain. Provisions the markets were dull and no transactions made.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—Cotton receipts today 3,000 bales; for the week, 22,000 bales; next to Liverpool, exports to-day 2,000 bales; for the week 19,000 bales; stock 73,000 bales, on the Continent last week to Havre 2,000 bales; for the week 4,000 bales; to Great Britain to-day 2,200 bales; for the week 9,000 bales; market to-day 1-16d lower; to-morrow easier; prime ordinary, etc. Other articles unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 12.—Cotton dull; nominally unchanged; low middling, 25½@26; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 30,000 bales. Flour dull at $6.50@$7.50. Corn dull at 80@85. Oats dull at 50@55. Bran 60. Hay 20. Lard 16@17. Bacon 20@21 for clear sides. Corn whisky unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 12.—Cotton dull; low middling, 25½; receipts 100 bales; shipments 100 bales; stock 1,000 bales. Flour dull at $6.50@$7.50. Wheat—red at 90@95; white 95@1.00. Corn dull at 80@85. Oats dull at 50@55. Bran 60. Hay 20. Lard 16@17. Bacon 20@21 for clear sides. Corn whisky unchanged.

THE FOOD OF THE WORLD.

The Product of Grain and Domestic Animals in Europe and the United States.

Hon. S. S. Ruggles, of New York, delegate to the Statistical Congress which assembled at the Hague in September last, made an elaborate and interesting report on the resources and production of the United States. The first part of this report relates to cereal products, and has just been published by the Congress, and from it we glean a great number of interesting and important facts, showing the production of food in each of the two important portions of the globe.

CEREALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

In 1868, in the United States there were produced 1,160,780,000 bushels of cereals, comprising under this head the following grains, of which the production in 1869 is also exhibited:

	1868.	1869.
Wheat	172,101,924	231,623,000
Rye	21,431,369	22,504,833
Barley	15,661,404	16,927,917
Oats	172,643,155	274,260,800
Buckwheat	17,741,278	19,265,760
Indian Corn	838,792,741	906,577,000
Total	1,237,369,289	1,450,780,000

In 1860, the production was 887,395,967 bushels, showing an increase in eighteen years of 67 per cent. If that rate of increase shall be maintained for the succeeding nineteen years, the yearly product in the year 1887 will reach 2,425,819,620 bushels. The large immigration into the United States of European farmers seeking cheap and fertile land may expedite that result.

The number of acres cultivated for cereals in the United States was, in 1868, 66,709,496; while the whole area of the country, besides Alaska, is 1,879,000,000 acres. The United States is well good for agriculture. Thus the area now in cereals can easily be increased tenfold.

The population of the United States may be taken at 39,000,000 in 1869. Of this number, cels a head, would consume directly 312,000,000 bushels. Of the remaining 1,150,000,000 bushels nearly five hundred millions were fed to animals, eaten here or exported; and large quantities were distilled into spirits or turned into starch and other preparations used in the arts. Barley is cultivated in amounts insufficient to supply the breweries, and in 1868 we actually imported 4,228,894 bushels.

While the cereal crop of the United States in 1868 was at the rate of five-and-a-half (Imperial) English bushels a head for the whole population, that of Europe was only at the rate of eight bushels. The population of this country in the year 1900 will be, according to the best estimates, 100,000,000, and at the present rate of production, the harvest of cereals in that year will be 3,000,000,000 bushels, or more than three-fifths of all that is now produced in Europe and this country together.

Mr. Ruggles also presents the best known statistics of the production of cereals in other parts of the world, but they are imperfect. In general terms most of the countries of Europe produce enough grain for their own people. But France, Holland and Switzerland import food largely, and Great Britain actually purchases every year for consumption, 120,000,000 bushels of cereals, or 65,484,758 hundred weight.

"To obtain a correct idea of the immense area the quantity arithmetically described as 65,484,758 cwts. It is necessary only to consider the number of vessels required to carry it. Amounting to 3,274,237 tons, it would require 131,000 vessels carrying 25 tons each, which placed in line, stem to stern, would reach more than half way from the Land's End to the Straits of Dover. If carried on land in railway cars, of 10 tons each, it would require the continual of 13,000 cars to reach from Calais to Marseilles, and leave a remnant more than sufficient to load the Great Eastern."

All this must be furnished by other countries, and the amount needed increases every year. Russia and the United States are the only countries which can furnish it, and their progress must feed England. They already produce nearly half of all the grain of Christendom, and will be able for many ages to feed not only the British Islands, but a large part of Continental Europe. These facts lead Mr. Ruggles to the conclusion that "the advancing civilization of the age now demands increased facilities on the land, with freedom from monopolies and every other unnecessary burden on internal transportations."

DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The domestic animals of the United States decreased in number during the war, except sheep, which were extensively raised for wool. Mr. Ruggles gives the following figures for 1868:

	Europe.	U. States.
Horses, mules and asses	35,220,925	7,123,841
Cattle	117,000,000	28,477,821
Sheep	206,218,561	37,144,899
Swine	46,180,117	21,964,289
Total	352,901,953	89,005,950

Population of Europe in 1868 ..... 256,121,293 39,000,000

The United States, this table shows, with less than one-eighth the population of Europe, produced in 1868, one-fifth the number of horses, mules and asses; exceeding one-sixth the number of cattle; nearly one-sixth the number of sheep, and nearly one-half the number of swine.

SEWARD IN MEXICO.

His Reception at Colima—A Ball in his Honor—The Speech of the Ex-Secretary.

We are getting by mail details of the reception of ex-Secretary Seward and his party on the west coast of Mexico. Nothing could be more enthusiastic and hearty than his greeting by the Mexicans of all grades. On the 12th of October, the Governor and his friends attended a ball given in his honor at Colima, the capital of the State. A correspondent who accompanies him writes a long account of the affair to the *Tribune*. This description of the ball will do for a sample:

A TROPICAL FOREST WITH ORIENTAL ILLUMINATIONS.

A crowd of the common people standing in respectful silence olocked the way, and were kept back from the portal by the bayonets of a company of regular troops. The scene presented as the party entered was indescribably and wonderfully beautiful. The main hall is in the form of a square, surrounded by wide corridors, separated by pillars. Mexican mahogany with wide galleries corresponding above. The walls were covered with cloth and sprinkled with gilt paper-clippings. The pillars, the arcades, the walls, and the ceilings were loaded with the richest vegetation of the tropics. Broad leaves in all their varieties; the rich, cream-colored blossoms of the cocoa, looking like gigantic heads of wheat done in wax-work; the green fruit and flowers of the banana, and all the indescribable wealth of the tropical flora in variety and brilliance beyond description. As Mr. Seward entered, this was a tropical forest, with an oriental illumination. Rich Chinese lamps and globes, filled with perfume and brilliant-colored cocoa oil, with burning tapers, were on all sides. The room was hidden by a canopy of green, white and red gauze, and all around the hall were the flags of Mexico and the United States, side by side. At one end of the hall, "Don Benito Juarez, Salvador de la Patria," and at the other a grim silence from the canvas, and at the other an honorable portrait of Mr. Seward, with the motto "Amistad." Between the pillars were the flags of the Republics. On one side of the gallery was the illuminated legend "Al H. W. H. Seward," formed from paper, and on the opposite, on an encaunt oil, with tapers hanging against a band of tropical verdure.

THE BANQUET—MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

At the banquet following the dancing the Governor of the State made a magnificent speech of welcome, and Mr. Seward responded in so characteristically that an extract is worth reproducing:

The experience of the eighteenth century indicated to mankind two important changes of society and government on the Continent of America. First, that all American States must thereafter be independent European colonies, but independent American nations, and must thereafter have no monarchical governments, but republican governments, constituted and carried on by the voluntary agency of the people themselves. During a large part of my own political life these great changes of society and government have been more or less in logical debate contested before the people of the United States, whether they were to be accomplished peacefully and harmoniously, or by the sword. While they have often in two years been the subjects of international wars, they have more than once provoked European intervention. A third type of change was easily found necessary to guarantee full success to the two principal changes which I have already described. This third improvement consists in the continuation of the treaty of accession of the insurgent States, which are weak of themselves, into United States citizens. My own countrymen, the United States, has taken the lead in these changes, so one of the South American hemisphere. The Mexican Republic has courageously and bravely and persistently, adopted a similar system. Canada and nearly all the South American States, have followed the example thus set by the United States and the Mexican Republic. One additional principle remains to be adopted to secure the success of the republican form of government throughout the continent. If it shall become universal on the American continent, it is important to expect that the same great system may be accepted by other nations of the European world. That additional principle is simply this: That the several American republics, just as they constitute the United States, should cease abstaining from intervention with each other. shall become more, than ever before, political friends through the force of moral alliance. This, in short, is the policy which I have indicated at home, and which, with your leave, and the leave of others interested, I shall commend, as far as possible, to the sister nations of Mexico, Central America and South America. I sincerely trust that the severest trials of the republican system are past, and that, in the words of the illustrious Juarez, "peace and the friendship of nations" are the future lot of Mexico. Nothing could be more enthusiastic and hearty than his greeting by the Mexicans of all grades. On the 12th of October, the Governor and his friends attended a ball given in his honor at Colima, the capital of the State. A correspondent who accompanies him writes a long account of the affair to the *Tribune*. This description of the ball will do for a sample:

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CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Paid Fire Department.

The ordinance creating a paid fire department in Allegheny City has passed the common Council of that city, and will be brought before the Select at its next meeting. The ordinance provides that the Fire Department of Allegheny shall consist of the following: One Chief Engineer, one Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and a sufficient force for each engine, not exceeding seven men; for hose company, five men; and for hook and ladder company, six men, to be classified as follows: For each engine, one engineer, one fireman, and one driver, one fireman and three horsemen; for hose company, one foreman and four horsemen and five hosemen. The filling of the position is placed in the hands of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. The duties of the various members of the companies are defined and salaries fixed as follows:

Engineers per month	$90 00
Firemen per month	75 00
Drivers per month	75 00
Horsemen per month	75 00
Chief Engineer per month	75 00
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph	60 66⅔

Points of Excellence.

Beauty and elasticity of stitch.
Perfection and simplicity of machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand, and no waste of thread.
Doing a wider range of work without change of adjustment than any other.
The seam retains its elasticity and firmness after washing and ironing without puckering or drawing the fabric.
Executing all kinds of work done by other sewing machines, these machines execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.
The only company that give the purchaser a choice of either the Lock Stitch or the Elastic Stitch machine.
Machines can be purchased on the lease plan of five or ten dollars per month.
Office and sales rooms of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

PHRENOLOGY IN PITTSBURGH.—Fowler & Wells, of New York, will open rooms in Lafayette Hall buildings, second floor, Wood street, near Fourth, on Monday next, 15th. Examinations, with faults, talents, best business, &c., given day and evening for a short time. WSMT

AN INJUNCTION WANTED.—J. C. McComb, Esq., Solicitor for Allegheny City, asked the Council, at its meeting on Thursday night, to grant him authority to take legal action at once to prevent the city of Pittsburgh from encroaching on the bed of the Allegheny river, at "the Point" in particular, and along the whole line of the river in general, and asking for power to apply for a preliminary injunction against the city of Pittsburgh, to prevent them from so doing. The communication was accepted and filed, but no decisive action was taken.

NEW ORGAN.—Another fine specimen of the "king of instruments" has been erected in the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Seventh avenue. The organ in question was built by the well and favorably known Knauff & Sen, of Philadelphia. The voicing is fine, musical and effective, and so arranged that while developing a full and decided volume when in combinations, the individuality of tone in the several stops would be well marked and characteristic, thus adapting each for solo playing. The organ will be used for the first time next Sunday.

THE only sewing machine company that can give the purchaser a choice of stitch is the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

FREIGHT-CAR ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident occurred in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulting in the probable fatal injury of a man named J. K. Fisher. It appears that Mr. Fisher, who is a loose painter at the Novelty Iron Works, was arranging some belting, when a revolving shaft caught his coat sleeve, and wound his arm around the shaft, tearing the limb from the body at the shoulder. The unfortunate man was taken to his home, No. 11 Robinson street, Allegheny. His recovery is considered doubtful.

ALLEGHENY CONTROLLER'S REPORT.—The report of the City Controller of Allegheny, presented and approved at the meeting of Councils on Thursday evening, shows the expenditures during the month of October to be $91,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers have been elected for the Mechanics' Savings Bank: President, Hon. James Hutchinson; Vice President, Alexander Tindle, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, George D. Tindle, Esq.

SEWING MACHINE, for family sewing, rented by the month at the office and salesroom of Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.—This distinguished gentleman will deliver a lecture at the Allegheny Mechanics' Institute this evening, on the subject of "The Byron Mystery." The lecture will be a very interesting one.

CITY COUNCILS.—A special meeting of the City Councils will be held on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SEWING MACHINES sold on instalments of five and ten dollars a month at the office and sales room of Grover & Baker's S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

THE Rev. Dr. Crosby will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, and in the evening at Shady Side.

THE list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Pittsburgh postoffice are advertised on our third page to-day.

EXPERIENCED cash cassers paid larger salaries than at any office in the city. Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

The Deaf and Dumb Free School—Public Exhibition.

The first public exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb Free School, of this city, was given on Thursday evening, as previously arranged, at the Fourth ward public school. The attendance was very large, and a handsome sum was realized, which will be applied to the purchase of clothing, etc., for the needy.

Rev. E. G. Squier opened with prayer, after which Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., made a short and interesting address, giving information of the condition of the school, the character of those composing it, and the success that had already attended it.

The programme was then proceeded with, the pupils reading in the mute language given by signs. Spelling was done, reading lessons given, and stories told by signs, which, together with a dialogue between Messrs. Irwin and Woodside, teachers, were quite interesting.

At the conclusion of the performances, Dr. Brown, on behalf of the mutes, presented to Mr. Joel Kerr a handsome Bible in token of the esteem in which he is held, and their gratitude for his labors in their behalf.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF LIGHT CASTINGS.—We noticed last week at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Depot, Allegheny City, twenty-five large cases of miscellaneous castings, marked for Sacramento, California, and San Jose, Nevada, via Chicago and Omaha, over Union Pacific Railroad, and shipped by Messrs. Livingston & Co., from Founders of this City. We congratulate this young and rapidly rising firm on making the first shipment in the grand trade directly through over the great route. Messrs. Livingston & Co. are gaining a reputation in their line of business for *prime first class castings*. And aside from a local pride we have in the general prosperity of our manufacturers, we take especial pleasure in noting the above.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh postoffice, Saturday, November 13, 1869, for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Cromwell, Mrs. R., Philadelphia.
Davis, Eugene G., Youngstown, N. Y.
Fanning, Thos. M., Washington, D. C.
Fulton, Geo. P., New York.
Harrow, Jr., Thos., Sheriand, Pa.
Mildred, A. A., Oakdale, Pa.
Sert, Miss Mary, Baltimore, Md.

Young Ladies School.

No. 29 Ninth street. The success of this school, ably established by Rev. S. M. Aiken, encourages him to enlarge its facilities, and add another to his present corps of teachers. He has secured the services of a lady from New England, a graduate of one of its oldest and best seminaries, and recently a teacher in the city of Boston, with the highest testimonials of scholarship, and of past success as a teacher. She will be here to enter upon her duties next week. Persons interested are invited to call and see the plan and working of the school. Only a limited number of pupils received.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Dr. Whitmer Snively, Physician of the Board of Health reports thirty-six deaths in the city during the week ending November 6th—fourteen adults and twenty-two children. The causes of death are as follows: Unknown, 1; accident, 1; old age, 3; asthma, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; dropsy, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; carcinoma, 1; gastritis, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; puerperal fever, 1; pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 2; heart disease, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; tuberculosis, 2; still-born, 1. There were born during the week 49 males, who were twenty males; sixteen females; thirty-six white and none colored.

ALLEGHENY MARKET RECEIPTS.—The receipts handled by the committee in charge of the Market Committee of Allegheny Councils during October, are as follows:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$2,212 45
Joel Kerr, Weighmaster Second Ward Scales	429 91
W. Wright, Weighmaster Second Ward Scales	39 80
Total	$3,005 21

DAY OF PRAYER.—To-morrow, November 14th, has been recommended as a day of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the United States and Canada provinces. It is expected that pastors and others will remember it in their various religious service. A prayer meeting will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 23 Fifth avenue, at four o'clock, P. M.

INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson, yesterday, held an inquest on the remains of Mrs. Ellien Beckwith, who died from injuries received by a flight of stairs, in her dwelling, in Church alley. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was thirty-five years of age.

FIRE.—A frame house, in course of erection on Second avenue, near Soho, and in which a fire had been made to dry the plastering, caught fire last evening, but was extinguished before any damage to the house was done. Peter McCombs owns the building.

THE largest stock of sewing machine cotton, machine silk, sewing machine oil and sewing machine findings kept in the city at the office and salesroom of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon the inimitable burlesque artiste Leffingwell will give his great impersonation of "Willow Whankey in the burlesque on Aladdin. In the evening he will make his farewell appearance, and will appear in two leading characters.

On Monday evening, Miss Lucille Western will appear in her remarkable impersonation in East Lynne.

THEATER.—Manager Williams never before had so attractive and pleasing a company as that which now fills the boards of his popular theater. A great bill to-night.

VARIETIES.—Manager Beamer provides an excellent entertainment at his cosy place this evening. The vocalists are good, dances and burlesques of an attractive character.

MUSEUM.—Strangers in the city, and old residents can have an hour pleasantly spent at Burnell's Museum. It will pay.

Tea for Family Use.

Families find it difficult to get teas that will give satisfaction without paying extravagant prices. Jenkins & Bro. of the Checkered Front, are putting up teas of all kinds in packages for grocers. This will enable all to get pure, unadulterated teas at reasonable prices. Checkered Front will be on all packages. All orders from dealers will be promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Burdett Organ Triumphant

The *Burdett* organ bids fair to outstrip all others in popularity, as it already excels all others in musical superiority. Notices in great number of them constantly receiving and sold and shipped from Kleber & Bro's, the sole agents, 128 Fifth avenue. The conclusion is inevitable that the *Burdett* is emphatically the organ of the present and the future. Don't buy before examining the Burdett at Kleber's.

Spalding's Intramansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

Alternate Loss and Excess of the Appetite

And grinding of the teeth are symptoms of worms. Use B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. TTSu

Go To

Chas. Abel & Co.'s Drug and Prescription Store, No. 172 Wylie street, for pure drugs, chemicals, toilet and fancy goods. Pure wines and liquors for medical purposes.

The Demand Tells the Story.

From all directions orders for Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair come pouring in. All the noxious dandruff, &c., gone by. Every year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is a pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair.

Colds and Coughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience has proved that simple remedies act specially when taken in the early stage of disease. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Female Complaints

Should be cured, as they often can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. TTSu

Ask the Ladies Maids

And they will tell you that Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair is the favorite article for reviving the natural tinge or blanche or fading tresses. Clear as crystal, when sure to the skin as water, undiscoverable by any chemical test or odor of any kind, and not leaving no sediment, it defies competition and counterfeiters. TTSu

The Pure Spices

And prime roasted coffee packed by Arbuckles & Co., having obtained such wide and well-merited reputation for purity and quality, has induced many parties to counterfeit their goods in one-quarter, one-half and one pound packages, which can be told at a glance, and with their coffee and spices, at all the leading groceries. None genuine unless signed Arbuckles & Co.

$100 Reward.

After enduring the grossest misrepresentations until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, the undersigned offers the above reward for the conviction of any person defaming his sales, always allowing the truth to be given in evidence. J. F. KEELER, 38 Wood street.

A Beautiful Face is a Silent Commendation.

Then, ladies, why don't you not use "Gouraud's Oriental Cream," the most delicate preparation in use. Sold cheapest by Jos. Fleming, 54 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keeler's Large Car Scales.

In constant use at our coal works for over seven years past, has weighed more loads, probably than any other scale in the State—and given entire satisfaction to us and our customers. CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, Scale office, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh. No-vember 1, 1869.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 36 Market street, corner Diamond and Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

During the Damp Raw Weather

Of the fall, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every household. TTSu

Spalding's Jatamansi

Confaths no lead or sulphur, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

MARRIED:

MCPHERSON—MCCAGUE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sunnyside, on Thursday evening, November 11, 1869, by the Rev. Thomas J. Taylor, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH C. MCPHERSON to Miss ELLA J. MCCAGUE.

DAVIS—BUSHNELL.—At the residence of Wm. O. Warden, Esq., Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZA C. BUSHNELL, daughter of D. Bushnell, Esq., of Philadelphia.

RELICIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street. The Rev. Dr. Hare, Bishop of Ohio, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; TO-MORROW and the Rev. Dr. Reed at 7:30 P. M. Sacrament of Baptism will be administered at 10:30 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

First Methodist Church, Allegheny (East Common) on Thanksgiving Day. Young People's Prayer Meeting on Monday evening.

MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURC